eyes and golden hair, and yours are dark. Besides, you are twenty-seven and a medical student, two things I never could tolerate in the man I honor with my heart and hand." And lovely little Lottie Rexdal laughed a very wicked little laugh as she pushed the eud of her red silk parasol into the soft soil under an old apple tree, at the same time glancing saucily up at her com-panion, a scholarly young man. "Why do you ask me?" she resum-

"Because I wanted to be made fun of, to be ridiculed by the little girl I love," replied Vane Winton, smiling sadly at the pert young lady perched on the back of a rustic garden-seat, her brown frizzes falling roguishly into her backing brown eyes.

Assen't sound a bit like one arm was broken, and several ugly cuts and bruises had been received.

When Lottile opened her eyes, Vane

plexion."

"An ice cream complexion?" asked Vane's little mystified.

"Yes; that's Lottle Rexda!'s term for students' complexions. You book worms study away until your faces take on the hue of that sweet compound." answered the roguish girl.

"If you would only be grave for a while I might talk to you," said Vane.

"Yes; you know I'm such a rogue that I should put you to the blushes a thousand times a day," chimed in Lottle.

"I am willing to run the risk." "Ah! but I shall not agree to any such sacrifice. Marry some steady, sensible girl. Alice May will be here in one hour. Be polite, and captivate her. Miss May is so highly cultured and grave that she will surely not be less than sublime in your eyes. I'll tell

But Vane did not stay to hear more walked off leaving gay Lottie Rex-

dal laughing merrily.

Lottle was the ward of Vane Winton's kind father. She had been orphaned at a very early age. A maiden aunt had then adopted her. When Lottie was but ten, and her education not half completed, her kind relative died. But before that she had sent for Mr. Winton, her girlhood's lover, and made him promise to receive the little orphan girl. The kind man consented; and so Lottic became an inmate of

Vane Winton's home.

Vane was the only child of wealthy parents, and at the time when Lottie came to his father's house he was away on the Continent.

When he returned three years afterwards he found his "ward-sister," as he had called her in his letters, away at some school for girls. So it happened that Vane and Lottie had never met until six months before. Vane was a fine scholar, but he had never studied any profession. Now, at the age of twetny-seven, realizing perhaps that wit is never too late to mend," he was fitting himself for the ministry.

Vane was trying to study at his home

that summer. Sometimes he found it impossible to do so amid the tempest aroused by mischlevous Lottie Rexdal. She threw open the unused plano, and made the house ring with her clear, bell-like notes. She filled the library with flowers, tossed up Vane's books, and even scribbled on them. She rode every horse on the place, romped with prince, the great shaggy dog, tore her dresses, went bare-headed, and turned the wide hall into a skating rink.

She was utterly spoiled by both Mr. and Mrs. Winton. At first Vane had been shocked. But the more he studied her original character, the more he be-came reconciled to it. Tolerance gave place to admiration, and that, in due time, to love. He had always felt a vague longing to discover a woman in whose character he hoped to find origi-nality and freedom from affectation. If he could only teach Lottie to love him, what a splendid woman she might

He would wait patiently and hopefully, he reasoned, as he walked away. Taking a volume from his pocket, he sat down on a bench under an elm, and began to peruse it. Soon a merry laugh caused him to look up, and he saw Lottie riding down the lane on her milk-white Floss. Very bright and piquant she looked in her riding habit as she

drew rein beside him.
"Sir Owl, I'm on my way to meet
Miss Alice now; and while I'm gone I shall expect you to comb your hair, part it in the middle, put on a clean collar, pin a flower in your button-hole, and act very aesthetic and dude-like.' And, with a merry laugh, she rode

For weeks after Alice May's arrival the house was filled with company. Vane devoted himself almost entirely to her, leaving Lottle to amuse her-self. At the frequent picnics Alice shone as the chief star of the occasion. She might be gone all day, but returned with her elegant costumes as perfect as when she started, while Lottie would leose her parasol and fan, and tear great holes in her dresses, and come home with her face and hands as black as a

gypsy's. When Vane and Alice went riding, Lottie would show off Floss and jump hedges, thus provoking earnest remon-strance from Vane. Then the brown eyed witch rode faster than ever, sending back gay peals of laughter to the dig-nified couple whom she left to bring up

the rear.
Of late Vane thought he detected a certain recklessness in Lottle's freaks. When going up the mountain, where When going up the mountain, where it was so steep that he dismounted to lead Alice's horse, she galloped on, putting whip to Floss, who rushes up the rocky ascent, tearing up pebble and turf, over the wide chasm, and along narrow ledges, where a single misstep would have hurled pony and girl down to instant destruction. to instant destruction.

Vane trembled; but to hide his fears,

he gave Alice his full attention.

One day he went into the library, and found Lottle seated on the windowand found Lottleseated on the windowsill. She was unusually quiet. She
had been watching Alice, who, with
book in hand, was promenading on the
lawn below, under the shady trees.

"She is very beautiful," said Vane,
looking towards the graceful figure. "I
wonder if she would marry me?"

"Vane Winton, haven's you asked
her yet?"

her yet?"

"Not yet. Perhaps I shall to-day.
Do you think I had better do so?"

"Most certainly." And she ran off

singing merrily.

In a short time she was tearing down the road on Floss at break neck speed.

After she had gone, Vane went out to

"What ails Lottle?" that lady inquir-

"Lottie? I do not understand,"

temper."
Alice spoke lightly, but Vane's face paled as he walked back to the house and walted anxiously for Lottie's re-

Presently he caught sight of Floss being led slowly back by a strange man. Then followed a carriage with two men, one of whom held a girlish figure in his

"It took place down on the river

was at her side.
"Go away!" she cried. "Never, darling, for I love you!"
"How can you love me and marry
lice?" she pouted.

"I am not going to marry Alice."
"Why Lottie, can it be that you are jealous?" said Allice, taking her hand.
"Vane and I do not want each other." "I was very jealous," confessed Lottle,
"but please don't go away." And he did
not. "When you spoke of marrying
Alice, I did not care what happened to

"But you refused me." "I know it. but only to tease you." Just as soon as Lottie recovered there was a quiet wedding, and Alice was bridesmaid.

Prof. Horsford's Baking Powder. Mrs. A. A. Geddes, Teacher of Cookig, Cambridgeport, Mass., says: "I have used Horsford's Baking Powder for the last six months. I have tested it thoroughly, and have never failed to get good results when the directions were fully carried out. I consider it equal to any in the market, and second to none. I take much pleasure in recommending if to my cooking classes, and to my friends generally." I mo

Mr. Hill on the Pension Record,

During the discussion in the House last week on the President's vetoes of pension bills. Hon. W. D. Hill said:

Mr Speaker, I never supposed anybody would blame the President because the veto power was put into the Constitution; a power which we all know has been exercised by every Republican President who ever occupied that chair.

As to the merits of these vetoes, when they come before the House in a proper shape after investigation by the Committee on Invalid Pensions the House will be in a better condition to judge whether we should sustain or override the vetoes.

And I desire to say a word or two in reply to remarks made on the other side of the House as to the friendliness of the Democratic or Republican party to our soldiers.

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Cannon) the other day stated these vetoes ment no more pension legislation would be allowed during this administration. How he could make that statement in the face of the facts I do not know but I will say this, however, that if one-half of the pledges of the Republican party had been redeemed when that party was in power no pension legislation would be needed under this administration or any other. [Applause]
The claim has also been made on

the other side of the House that when the arrearage act of 1878 was passed and the widows' increase pension bill during this Congress was passed, a large number of Democrats voted against those bills while nearly all the Republicans voted for them. It strikes me as remarkably strange the Republican members of this House never could get an opportunity to vote for the arrearage or the widows' pension act until they got it in a Democratic House. Why did they not introduce an arrearage act when they had the power? They were in continuous control of the Government in every department of it from the close of the war down to election of the Fortyfourth Congress, and yet not one of them ever thought of an arrearge act until the Demorcrats got a majority in this House, when that act was reported by a constituent of mine, General Rice, as chairman of the Committee on Pensions, and was passed by a Democratic House. So. too, in the Forty-Seventh Congress, when my distinguished friend from Indiana (Mr. Browne was chairman of the Committee on invalid pensions they did not introduce a bill, or as least report one, to increase the pension of soldiers' widows from \$8 to \$12 per. month. That bill was introduced by the present Democratic chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions (Mr. Matson) in the Fortyeighth and Forty-ninth Congress, and through his influence and energy it has become a law at the present

Let us see what has been the administration of the Pension Bureau under Democratic and Republican rule. I hold in my hand a table which is official, and which shows the number of claims allowed in the fiscal year ending June, 30, 1882, 37,895; number of claims allowed in the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1883, 61,704; number of claims allowed in the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1884, 57,930. That was when the Department was under the administration of a Republican Commissioner.

The number of claims allowed in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, first year of General Black's administration, 81,422. Number of pension certificates issued from March 17, 1884, to March

"Marry you? Why, no, Vane, of course I won't! You must have taken leave of your senses. I always told you I intended to wed a man with blue temper."

"Lottie? I do not understand."

"As she passed me just a few moments ago to mount her pony, I spoke to her. Let me go, Alice May! she to her. Let me go, Alice May! she snapped, and I noticed tears in her eyes. And then she rode off so recklessly that I am fearful she will put Floss in a bad lowed under special act of Forty-temper." 17, 1885, 74,069; number of pension whole of the Forty-seventh Congress, under the control of the Republican party in both branches, with a Republican President in the White House to approve its acts, they only passed one hundred and ninety-six

The President of the United States road," explained one of the men to has already, by his approval allowing Vance. "The girl was riding like the bills to become law without his signature, placed upon the statute-book five hundred and fifty ave special cases. The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Browne,) on the other side, said during the Forty-seventh Congress, when he was chairman of the Committee on Invalid pensions, only four hundred reports were made from that committee. The Committee on Invaid Pensions at this session has made nine hundred and sixty reports, and we have passed more than six hundred pension bills, five out of six of which have become laws So if gentlemen on the other side would measure their sincerity by their hypocracy every one of them would fall down on their knees and thank God that a Democratic Congress has enabled them to do, what a Republican Congress did not do, that is to redeem their pledges made to their Republican constituents (Laughter and applause).

This is the record and it makes no difference whather these bills were passed or by whose votes, the party in power which has on it the responsibility of legislation is the party which should always get the credit for these things

THE DUALIAL DURY JED.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR AUG 15, 1880-LESSON SEVENTH.

Explanatory Notes by Rev. John Hall. D. D., LL. D., of New York-From The Sanday School World-Subject: "Jesu-

Teaching Humility," John ziii, 1-17. We now pass out of the history of strift and into that of tenderest love and fore thought. Our Lord often spoke parables. Here He acted one, and then, as His manner was, explained it. He was bent on teaching His disciples, and through them His people is all time, how to care for one another.

First of all we may study the state of mine

of our Lord (vs. 1-3). It was before the feast of the passover, when the cru division was to come. He was to depart out of the world, to be no more visibly with the disciples, but with the Father. Many in the prospact of elevation forget the companions of their lowly estate. Not so Jesus. He loved to the end or to the full. He chose them; they followed Him; His love never failed. His own immediate burden did not keep Him from thinking of them. Our sorrows commonly affect us only when they come. He

saw all along the baptism of grief and pain that He must go through.

V. 2 is a parenthesis, or his knowledge of Satan's work in the heart of Judas is mentioned as recalling the nearness of the "bap-tism," for "during supper," the devil having already put into, etc. (see revision). The "devil" is not a figure of speech, but a per-sonal tempter. He can put things into our hearts. We can welcome them, keep them and put them in action, or we can close the door against them or cast them out. He can do this by instruments; how far he can act directly we cannot tell. The chief priests were, by their known feelings, the tempters of Judas, but he invited their action. He yielded to temptation in over-love of money, and he may have resented our Lord's plain words on that matter (Matthew vi, 19-24; Luke xvi, 11; Mark x, 25). The evil in his heart thus led to ruin. Lust conceives, brings forth siz, and sin finished brings forth death. The history of Judas is well worth study. "Let a man examine himself," it is constantly saying. Love of money has its darkest illustration in him. Yet how many go back on the Master whom once they professed to serve, for money, or the worth of it! And how many miss their mark and go to ruin!

Jesus had at this moment the full conscions ness of what he really was. This is mentioned to show the full extent of his condescension He was not a king's son unknown to himself, as we may see in a romance. He knew whence he came and whither he was going. So his people stoop down to the lowest service the most readily when they most realize their dignity. They have no mere form of honor to guard. They have no mere form of honor to guard. They are sons of God by grace. They can in their places show a kind of grace. He meant to teach a great lesson in a memarable way, first doing something unexpected and then explaining it. So he said to Peter,

"Thou shalt know hereafter." He did not mean in heaven, but before they left the room. Now we look at the typical act. Washing the hands and feet of others was the act of a servant. So he leaves his reclining couchsur chair—removes the loss over robe, like our coat, only wide and flowing, without sleeves or buttons, took a towel and fastened it to himself, as servants did at such duties. Then he put water in the basin and began to wash the disciples' feet and to wipe them with the towel. "Then cometh he to Simon Peter." The rest were probably amazed, but too timid to question or protest. Peter was among the oldest and outspoken. He was moreover impulsive, as we see here. He strongly repels the idea of Jesus washing his feet. He would not let the master stoop so low. He would not accept such an honor! His question is one of strong protest. Jesus replies mildly, in words the secondary and true application of which has cheered millions. It is in effect, "I will explain why afterwards." It it is true that what God does to us we often cannot understand, but afterwards—in beaven—we shall see it all clearly, the why and the wherefore, the need and the meaning. (See I Cor. xiii 12.) But Peter is resolute (v. Sl. "never." It w Jesus takes a different tone and puts the words in another sense. "Why, if thou art not washed by me. low. He would not accept such an hon sense. "Why, if thou art not washed by me, thou hast no part with me"—not in me. "Thou art not working and toiling in the "Thou art not working and toiling in the same cause with me." Peter sees the meaning. "Ah! Lord, if that is thy deep meaning then wish not my foot caly, etc. I will suffer, anything rather than not be with thee." "No," says Jesus, "I am not now dealing with the cleansing of thy soul; that is entire and complete. I am dealing with the daily walk. I am not showing how a soul is saved, but what a saved man should do. A man just bathed (Revision) only useds to have his feet washed. It is something in the daily walk I am pointing out to thee. You are saved, you are disciples, but"—and then the fact of Judas plot and treachery comes in mind—"but not all," for he thought of Judas (v. 11.) So the evangelist explains it.

Now we come to the meaning (vs. 12-17). V. 19 describes, as one who saw it all would do, the movements of Jesus. He is calm and

deliberate. All eyes are on him; all hearts deliberate. All eyes are on him; all hearts are filled with inquiry. Reclining again, he puts the question which often fixes an idea is the mind, "Know ye," etc. He recalls the light in which they regarded him, "Master and Lord." This was right. He was all the words implied. "If I then, the Lord and the Master" (Revision), "have done this to you, ye ought to do the like to one another." He explains why this act was done—an example. They might forget a word, but could they forget this deed!

He recalls the general truth; a servant is

they forget this deed?

He recalls the general truth: a servant is not greater than his lord, nor he that is sent (as they would be by him by and by) than the sender. This lesson he had illustrated to them—a simple act, but involving many a truth—his dignity, their relation to him, their obligation to him, their duty to imitate him, and not only to love, bear with and help one another, but, forgetful of self-love, pride and another, but, forgetful of self-love, pride and vanity, to stoop, if need be, so low as to wash one another's feet. If "ye know—take in, remember, "learn by heart"—these things and do them, happy—blessed—are ye. How blessed! With the presence of the Master; with the love and gratitude of the brethren; with the blessing of God; with the great re-

ward in beaven.

The very absurdities and abuses of the truth here presented show how much impression the incident made and how the narrative impressed men. All men know how this act is caricu tured by the pope washing the feet of so many beggars in state and formal ceremony.

(1) We see how much importance Jesus attaches to brotherly love and humility. Amtion, selfishness and pride mar Christian char-acter and render worthless forms of work with which they blend.

(3) How readily we may set up self when we should submit to God! (See Rev. iii, 17.) Hear the psalmist's prayer (Ps. li, 2.) Our completeness is in Christ's work for us (Heb.

(3) How needful it is that we be washed (see I Cor. vi, 11), and that, being washed, we should be imitators of Christ! (See Eph. v, 26-27.)

(4) How real is the tempter! He wrought against Israel through David (I Chron. xxi, 1). He snatches the word from the heart (Matt. xiii, 19). See the case of Ananias, and mark the caution of II Cor. ii, 11. He manages to hide himself from men so that many do not even believe in his existence. No enemy is more dangerous than an enemy hidden in amhush (5) See what manner of men Christ's ser-

vants should be. Paul, e. g. (I Cor. ix, 19). Unselfish servants of one another, thinking nothing small or mean in which we can honor Christ and do good to our brethren. This is the master's ideal of a true disciple.

MR. THURMAN'S OPINION OF CLEVELAND.

Thinks He Is Growing Stronger with the People of Ohio.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Senator Thur-man, who is visiting his daughter here, the wife of Lieutenant Commander Potter, of the navy, has been interviewed, and among other things said:
"I am out of politics, and the only

thing I can state positively is that there are not steam engines enough in the country to draw me into politics again. But while I am out of politics I take as deep an interest as ever I did in the success of the Democratic party and the triumph of its principles.'

"Judge, what is the opinion of the Obio Democracy regarding Mr. Cleve-land and its administration?"

"My judgment is that Mr. Cleveland is growing stronger with his party. That seems to be the opinion in Ohio. I cannot speak for other States as I have remained very close at home and haven't had an opportunity of judging. At first there was some complaint, I believe, because Mr. Cleveland did not turn the Republicans out fast enough, but he appears to have improved in that respect or the Democrats are less impatient, for he has been steadily Jacobs Oil. He says: "It gave me gaining in strength and popularity. There may be some Democrats in Ohio who are not yet satisfied with the President. I should not be surprised if there were, as he could hardly be expected to please everyone. That, I believe, is something beyond the human power. But in judging Mr. Cleveland's administration one must take into consideration the difficulties that beset him at the start. It was not like one Republican succeeding another, or a continu-ance of the same political succession. The Democratic party had been out of power for a long time and Democrats were naturally a little impatient at any delay. Mr. Cleveland has demonstrat-ed one thing, I think, to the satisfaction of everybody and that is that he is an honest, courageous man, and intends There is no sincerity and his courage. L'eopie admire courage and they appreciate honesty. Knowing Mr. Cleveland to possess both, they can overlook minor defects."

"Do you think Mr. Cleveland will be a candidate for re-election?" 'It is too early to say much about that As I have said, he appears to be grow-ing in popularity, and if he continues

to do so, I cannot see anything to pre vent his re-nomination and his re-election. I know of no one who is in training against him, do you?" My liver was so fearfully disordered and I left so feeble and languid that I scarcely took interest in anything. Tried all the so-called remedies without

which effected a permanent cure.-David Bash, Little Rock, Ark. 1 mo A Very Annoying System.

relief until I used Parker's Tonic,

A Washington correspondent of the New York Mail and Express writes: The employes of the treasury have been in hard luck for a good while, owing to the martinet placed over them in the position of chief clerk. Anybody who wants to be a treasury clerk should read this. This chief clerk has to deal with the rules and regulations of the office. He is the man who stands between the secretary and his clerical force. Mr. Youmans is the gentleman who represents Secretary Manning in this capacity and Youmans is just about as unty, and Youmans is just about as popular with the gentlemen and ladies of the department as a man can well be. By the side of Youmans the memory of Col. Webster and his military system rises like a vision of departed joys. The last named official used to require a military salute from the messengers and watchmen. Youmans requires every employe who leaves the building during office hours to have a pass. This pass must be shown to the watchman at the door or the employe be restrained by force or reported for breaking guard. The passes are granted by the chiefs of bareaus or divisions. In the monthly report rendered it seems that the third auditor's office headed the list with one hundred and sixty passes in March. This was too much for Youmans. At first he thought of having the whole office locked in after hours, but it was doubtful whether this punishment, so efficacious when he taught school, would work. He concluded to reprimilitary salute from the messengers and

mand the officials who had granted the passes. It was decided to take away the authority of the chiefs of divisions in the third auditor's office to grant passes, and by way of making the punishment fit the crime compel these chiefs to take out passes themselves from the auditor or his deputy. Now when the division chief wants to go across the street the clerk presents himself before his chief uncovered. There he stands until the chief diegns to notice him. Then something like the following occurs:

Clerk-Please Mr. -, I would like to go out for a few minutes. Chief-Eh? What! It seems as if everybody is going out to-day. What are you going out for?

Clerk (indignantly)—I—I haven't

been out this month, sir. Chief-And that's why you want to go out, eh? Clerk-Oh, no. I have a little pri-

vate business which makes my presence necessary. It is pressing.

Chief (grumbing)—I suppose you couldn't attend to your private business out of office hours. Well, here's your pass. I hope you'll enjoy the matinee.

The retiring clerk receives this sar-castic raking stern fire in silence and hurries off. If it is a woman she cries a little in her anger and mortification, but gets her coat and bonnet, and, feel-ing like she could scratch somebody if

that somebody were Youmans, she breaks for the door. Here a rough fellow blocks the passage. "Got a pass?" "Yes, I've got a pass."
"Show it, then, and don't stand here

blocking the passage. [Examining the puper.] This is good for half an hour. "Dear me! I shall never be able to get back in that time," despairingly. "If you don't you'll be reported," growls the watchman, and he halts the

Imagine ladies and gentlemen sub-mitting daily to this sort of thing and you will understand what a dog's life the government employe leads under such regulations as prescribed by the chief clerk of the treasury. Instead of discharging at once the deadbeats and loafers the whole force is placed on the deadbeat and loafer level.

Utilization of Feathers.

Quite a valuable industry is now earried on in France in the utilization of the various kinds of feathers formerly treated as worthless, especially those ob tained in plucking ducks, chickens, turkeys, and those of wild fowl and other birds killed as game. The plan pursued consists in trimming these, particularly the larger ones, off the stump, which may be thrown away, the plumes being then made use of in the manufacture of a feather cloth or blanket which possesses the essential quality of being exceedingly light and at the same time very warm. The plumes which are separated from the stalk are placed in a bag, closed tightly, and then subjected to rubbing between the hands, as in washing clothes. In a few minutes the fibres are by this means separated from each other and form a perfectly homogeneous and very light down, applicable by simple operation to the duction of quite a variety of coverings and other household objects at a reasonable cost.

A leading citizen of Hagerstown, Md., Mr. George W. Harris, had suf-fered for some time with facial neural-

That wordy spread eagle correspondent, "Gath," is getting himself into literary hot water. A number of auliterary hot water. A number of au-thors are accusing him of the boldest kind of plagiarism. One writer, Rob-ert Waters, charges the prolific news-paper "padder" with appropriating whole columns from his book, and remarks: "I believe he is paid at the rate marks: "I believe he is paid at the rate of \$25 a column. If so he has made much more by these letters than I have by the book." The great egotistical "Gath" may think this a good joke, both on the author and on the newspaper which pays him \$25 a column for another man's work, but to the general public it looks like a very diminutly a sort of literary small notates. inutive sort of literary small potatoes.



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